NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 29, 1893.-TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

AN IRISH LEGISLATIVE BODY CREATED-POWERS RESERVED TO THE IMPERIAL PARLIA-MENT-RESTRICTIONS ON THE NEW BODY-ITS TWO HOUSES TO ACT SEPARATELY-FINANCIAL PRO-

VISIONS OF THE BILL. London, Jan. 28.-Following is a synopsis of the new Irish Home Rule bill to be introduced afthin a few days after the opening of Parlia-

The bill declares that There shall be established in Ireland a Legislature consisting of the Queen and an Irish legislative body, empowered to make, amend and repeal laws for the peace, order and good government of Irenand. The power to cast laws on the following subjects is retained by the Imperial Parliament :

The status or dignity of the Crown, or the pression to the Crown, or a regency; the making of war or peter; the army, navy, militia, valuaters or other military or naval forces, or the defence of the realm; treaties and other relations with foreign States, or the relations between the various parts of Her Majesty's dominions; dignities or titles of honor; prize or booty of war offences against the Taw of Nations, or offences committed in violation of any treaty made or hereafter to be made between Her Majesty and any foreign State, or offences committed on the high sas; treason, alienare, or naturalization; trade, navigation or quarantine; the postal and telegraph service, except as hereafter in this act mentioned with respect to the transmission of letters and telegrams in Ireland; beacons, lighthouses or eamarks: the coinage: the value of foreign money, legal tender, or weights and measures; or copyright, patent rights, or ther exclusive rights to the use or profits of any works or inventions; the imposition or any legislation relating to duties of customs and duties of excise as defined in the act. A sub-clause retains to the Imperial Parliament control for five years over land legis-

The Irish Legislature is restricted from passing any law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or imposing any privilege or conferring any disability on account of religious belief; or abrogating or derogating from the right to establish or maintain any place of denominational education or any cially affecting the right of any child to attend a school receiving public money without attendimpairing, without either the leave of Her Majesty by the legislative body of Ireland, or the consent of the corporation interested, the rights, property or privileges of any existing corporation inorated by royal charter or local and general act of Paliament; or from enacting any legislation changing the terms of the Home Rule act except in so far as the act is declared to be alterable by the Irish Legislature.

The Queen retains the same prerogatives in respect to summoning, proroguing and dissolving the Irish legislative body as the Queen has in respect to the Imperial Parliament. The Irish

The Executive Government of Ireland is to continue vested in Her Majesty, and to be carried on by the Lord Lieutenant in behalf of Her Majesty, with the aid of such officers and such council as to Her Majesty may from time to time seem fit. Subject to any instructions chich may from time to time be given by Her Majesty, the Lord Lieutenant shall give or withconsent of Her Majesty to by the Irisa legislative body, and & ill exercise the prerogatives of Her Majesty in summoning, proroguing and dissolving the Irish legislative may be delegated to him by Her Majesty.

fers in one important respect from the bill of H there was no echo of Paris elsewhere, there both houses. If the question still remains unquestion at issue may be referred to the people. factured off-hand. The Khedive is surrounde

personal, then bringing the same income, or being to make it presistible. Hence the resolve to of the capital value of £1,060, or upward, free strengthen the garrison by two battalion electoral districts for the first order, each elector vashly. An army of 3,600 men is sufficient

value of £25 or upword.

An important new clause provides that 193 cannot stand alone, and nobody supposes she can bembers of the Imperial Parliament shall be lected by the existing constituencies. These members shall vote on all questions reserved by the Imperial Parliament from the Irish legis-lative body, and may also sit in the Irish legis-lative body, if elected thereto, as well as in the Imperial Pauli merial position.

lative body, if elected thereto, as well as in the Imperial Parliament.

The annual contribution of Ireland on account of the National debt is reduced to £733,000: Army of the National debt is reduced to £733,000: Army of the National debt £180,000. Imperial civil expenditures, and Navy, £833,000: Imperial civil expenditures, 255,000: royal Irish constability and Dublin metropolitan police, £500,000: for reduction of the National debt, £180,000. These are great reductions from the bill of 1886, which provided that Ireland should pay: For interest and management of National debt, £1,466,000: Army and Navy, £1,666,000: Imperial civil expenditure, £110,000: Royal Irish ronstabulary and Dublin metropolitan police, £1,000,000: reduction of National debt, £360,000.

Duties of customs and duties of excise collected in Ireland are to be applied to Irish charges, and any excess is to be applied as part of the public

THE NEW HOME RULE BILL. that a state of war exists, the Irish Legislature bands in a remonstrance, and is assured with gravi- | HAWAII'S QUEEN DETHRONED

that a state of war exists, the Irish Legislature may make extra appropriations for the army and navy and to aid in the defence of the readm. It shall not be lawful for the Irish Legislative Body to adopt or pass any vote, resolution, address or bill for the raising or appropriation for any purpose of any part of the public revenue of Ireland or of any tax, dity or impost, except in pursuance of a recommendation from Her Majesty, signified through the Lord Lieutenant in the session in which such vote, resolution, address or bill is proposed."

The Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice is to continue to be a Court of Exchequer for revenue purposes, and any varancy occurring in the Court is to be filled by Her Majesty on the joint recommendation of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. This division is to try all cases affecting the treasury, customs and excise and the offices thereof, and appeal is to lie only to the House of Lords.

The Dublin Metropolitan Police is to continue subject to the Lord Lieutenant for a period of five years, or until the Irish administration will guarantee that an adequate local police system has been organized. The Royal Irish Constabulary, while it exists, is to continue subject to the control of the Lord Lieutenant; but the Irish Legislative in the Irish Legislative of the Lord Lieutenant is but the Irish Legislative.

has been organized. The Royal Irish Constab-ulary, while it exists, is to continue subject to the control of the Lord Licutenant; but the Irish Leg-islature may provide for the establishment and maintenance of a police force in counties and boroughs in Ireland, under the control of the local authorities, and arrangements may be made between the Treasury and the Irish Government for the establishment and maintenance of eclasfor the establishment and maintenance of

There is an entirely new Clause 22, which gives the Crown the right to veto all bills of the Irish Legislature, and gives Irish representative peers the right to sit in the House of Lords at Westminster and vote on all imperial questions. Con-troversies regarding constitutional questions are to be referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Conneil for decision. The functions of the Lord Lieutenant are the same as in the bill of 1886, and the judiciary is to remain for five years under the control of the Imperial Government, thus to the control of the Imperial Government, then to pass under the control of the Irish Government Other provisions are similar to those on like Other provisions are similar to those on like points in the bill of 1886,

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

BILITER FEELING AT PARIS OVER THE EGYPTIAN BUSINESS.

THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE PURSUING IT OWN POLICY, UNDETERRED BY FRENCH REMONSTRANCES-SLOW PROGRESS OF THE PANAMA INVESTIGATIONS.

(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE)

Copyright, 1893; By The Tribune Association London, Jan. 28. - This week again the Egyptian question is more important than Panama. The French themselves choose that it should be, tain any place of denominational editation of charity; or prejudiaction in Cairo. It is the French who, though not the authors of the recent crisis, now egg of a school receiving public money without or the Khedive to what can only be his own rub and mischief to his country, should be follow impairing, without either the seave of the Shapes of the French lead. It is the French who seem ready to throw Europe into confusion solely for word which can offend nobody, French Chauvinism. Europe, however, declines to be thrown into confusion. From no European capital is there any echo of the mutterings and menace which fill the air in Paris. London takes it all very coolly, perhaps too coolly, and with too evident a sense of what is humorous or purely fantastic in the French view

It is the determination to reinforce the British army of occupation in Egypt which has again set the French to blowing trumpets and beating no longer, from the day on which it is appointed gongs. They have themselves to thank for the measure they resent. It was the counsels of the French press which encouraged the Khedive last week to persevere in his foolish resistance to England. The Ministerial crisis had ended. The Khedive has yielded. England also had yielded enough to save his dignity and to show her spirit of forbearance. Then came the comments of the Paris papers, the question in the French thamber, the answer of the French Foreign Minister, the remonstrance addressed by order the French Cabinet to the English Foreign Min ister, and all the harly-burly which the French understand so well how to raise at a moment's body, and any prerogatives the exercise of which | notice. No wonder if the Khediye was misled use of the bill, relating to the which France, and perhaps Europe, was read;

1886. The bill of 1893 provides that the legis was an echo at Cairs. The wretched little sheets order, but, instead of providing that the orders began to express the French view, to assure the shall deliberate together, as in the bill of 1886, it provides that they shall sit and vote separately, thus constituting two distinct houses of the Legislature. If the result of the voting brings the two orders into collision, then the question at had only to continue as he had begin to give issue is to be referred to a joint committee of back Egypt to the Egyptians. Demonstrations decided, through inability to agree, then the a very fair inatation of native opinion was manu-The new bill thus provides for a popular reference. The new bill thus provides for a popular reference. The effect of all this was to endam. endanger the peace of Cairo and the safety of 1886, that the upper house, or first order, shall | English and other foreign residents. The further include 103 members-seventy-five elective and effect was to convince Lord Croner that the twenty-eight p erage members. The elective mem- Khedive had not yet learned his lesson, and that bers are to be possessed of property; if real to him and to his party and to Egypt generally *tate, or partly real and personal, bringing in it must be made clear that English rule in Egypt an income of at least \$200 a year; or, if only | would be supported by all the force necessary

The English force had indeed been reduced rather to be an owner or occupier of some land or for peace, but not for war, nor even for real tenement within the district of a net annual danger of disturbance or disorder. It was Lord The term of an elective member of the first do not fail to point out. It is Mr Gladstone's fate order is ten years, thirty-seven or thirty-eight to increase it, as the French of all parties remark to retire every fifth year. The peers are to be with extreme bitterness. Such an act, says the the twenty-eight Irish representative peers. The "Debats," is a challenge. The "Debats" is a most peerage representation in the first order is to respectable paper, which long since took and has last for not longer than thirty-eight years from the ever since maintained a most extreme line on appointed day of organization, when the places of Egypt. England, continues this respectable journal all peerage members are to be vacated and has long since fulfilled her mission in Egypt. It only filled by elective members. Dissolution of the remains for her now to fulfil her pledges and delegislative body is not to vacate the offices of part. A very good proof that she has not fulfilled her mission, and that her pledges have not mathe members of the first order.

The second legislative body is to tensist of tured, is supplied by the conduct of the Khediye 204 members, to be chosen by existing con- and what has followed upon it. If the English set stituencies in Ireland, two by each constituency, sail to-morrow from Alexandria, what would hap with the exception of the city of Cork, which is pen? Disorder and anarchy, to be followed by a to have two divisions, with two members to be fresh occupation of the country, whether by England again, or by France, or by Turkey. Egypt

If the act of England is a challenge, who is go ing to take it up? The newspapers of France are a formidable force, but the fleets and armies of France are not yet under their orders. Europe will not stir, and Turkey cannot. Why will not the "Debats," or M. Develle, or somebody with authority, say clearly what they wish, and of what they complain? The French people, says one English writer in Paris, do not really care about Egypt. Not, perhaps, in the sense they care about Alsace; but it is impossible to believe that there is no body of public opinion behind the press and Chamber and Ministry, when they all break out

into these violent manifestations.

It is better that such ill feelings should find vent than that they should be suppressed. They have, I must say, little or no effect in England. They call forth a certain amount of comment, generally Duties of customs and duties of excise collected Duties of customs and duties of excise collected in Ireland are to be applied as part of the public any excess is to be applied as part of the public any excess is to be applied as part of the Irish Government. It is made the duty of the Irish Legislature to impose all such taxes, duties or imposts, as made the duty of the Irish Legislature to impose all such taxes, duties or imposts, as made the duty of the Irish Government. The Irish Irish Government. The Irish Government of the Irish Government. The Irish Government of the Building and a magnitude of the Irish Government. The Irish I

ty and with perfect truth that the policy of England is not changed.

The French, to do them justice, heartily admire the spirit and swiftness with which Lord Rosebery has acted. They even say so. M. Jules Ferry said so last week, and M. Rane says so this week. The two represent the two extremes of French opinion. If they agree, all agree. They agree, also, that the dispatch of troops is an act of pure intimidation, and put that plous opinion into THE MONARCHY ABROGATED AND A PROVISprint. There is nothing the French will not print when they have to deal with a question of sentiment, and when they behold the blood-red cross

Much is said about native feeling against the English in Egypt. Well, neither in India nor in Egypt nor elsewhere have the English the they are respected, and they are sometimes able to infuse into the mind of the Criental, or of other subject races the Irish excepted-that passion for justice which is their own characteristic. Their friends in Egypt are the fellaheen, the masses whose lot in life they have lightened. The opposition to them is the fruit of intrigue and of religious hatred. If the Mussulman had seen his chance, he would have preached another religious war against the Intidel.

The political situation in France is in one respect improved. There is, or there was a few days since, less propensity to play tricks and to do mischief for mere mischief's sake. The Ribot Ministry was not thought likely to be seriously attacked just yet, and for one simple reason. An impression had got abroad, rightly or wrongly, that M. Ribot would not restan if beaten, but would dissolve, and that the President and Senate were quite ready to dissolve the Chamber sooner than see another Ministerial It is that belief, or that impression, which sfeadies the minds of Departies and ren ders the usual intrigue or coalition between the Extreme Left and Right improbable. This accounts for the want of seriousness in Thursday's attack. It gave rise to a lively scene, and ended in a majority of 122 for the Government. Perhaps nobody was better pleased with this result.

Right," under M. Piou, also abstained. Those Washington on Friday. The Claudine also well-meaning gentlemen, with their extremely inperfect sense of practical politics, are ready to The flagship Mohican and the warship Ranger, solid against the Millistry. It is their nature to. Honolulu. M. Ribat gave them every motive for opposition. Francisco and await further orders. when he made the question one of confidence.

well into the next century.

M. Franqueville's report contains an element of surprise in its tailure to find a case against Messts. Theyenet and Areac. M. Roche's acquittal was expected. There have been few or no new revelations, and no effort has been made to revive the attack on the President.

BISHOP WIGGER SUSTAINED.

MONTIGNOR SATULAL DUCTOES AGAINST THE BAYONNE PARISHIONIES.

The case of the appeal of the parishioners of St homes's Cathode Church, of Payonne, to Archbisho thereby and ferred them to all he st. Hears's

SOME LIFE AT LAST IN THE DEPARTMENT. Commissioner Brennan reported changes for the setter in his department yesterday. The removal or Men were sent to pitch the contents of four cow- which were londed into the cribwork, arows which were loaded into the cribworn. Three patent dumpers were got out to sea during the day, and last night seven more dumpers and six flat scowwere towed out. The department is rapidly getting up to its daily average. Mr. Beaman was sare that the rows of ash jans and garbage barrels would seen gangs last evening was directed to Pifth-ave, again, etween Fourteeoth and Fifteenth sis., and the between Fourteeath and Lifesenia sts., and the Com-missioner felt confident that before morning his men would have all the collections of show and mind also carted from South Fifthave, and West Broadway, from Forty-second-st. Eighthave, to North River: Thirty-fourth-st., Sixthave, to the river, and Four-teenth-st, between the same points.

A HOTEL BURNED WITH PROBABLE LOSS OF LIFE West Superior, Wis., Jan. 28.-Fire at 10 o'clock last night destroyed property valued at \$70,000, and it is possible that two lives have been lost. The fire started in the rear of the Tower Hotel, from a defec-

REVOLUTION AT HONOLULU.

COMMISSIONERS TO NEGOTIATE FOR AN-NEXATION ON THE WAY TO WASHINGTON.

IONAL GOVERNMENT FORMED - UNITED STATES FORCES LANDED ON THE ISLAND TWO WAR HIPS TO BE DIS-

San Francisco, Jan. 28.—The Hawaiian steamer Claudine arrived at this port at 2 o'clock this morning with the news of a revolution at Hono fulu. The revolutionists have succeeded in overthrowing the Government of Hawaii, and United Government has been established by of the people. Queen Liliuokalani has been de posed from power, the Monarchy abrogated, the Government buildings seized and a new Provisional Ministry, composed of four members, is surfained by the bayonets of valuatrers.



The Boulangists led the attack. They thought William C. Wilder, William R. Caset, Charles quarrel between rival news agencies a good L. Carter and Joseph Marsden, came in subject for Parliamentary inquiry, and associal on the Claudine on the way to Washington M. Ribot because he insisted, as every Munister with a petition to the American Government to insists, on keeping secret funds secret. No quest annex the Hawamen Islands to the United States. tion of public policy was raised. Nearly half The Commissioners have decided to leave here tothe Radicals abstained from voting. The "radical morrow afternoon via Chicago, and will reach

lo anything for the Republic except vote for now at Mare Island, have been ordered to sea it. The Right and the Boulangists voted nearly immediately. The Mohican will go direct to solid against the Mikistry. It is their nature to. Honolulu. The Ranger will proceed to San

Queen Lilinoxalani attempted on Saturday. hen he made the question one of confidence. Queen Lalinoxalani attempted on Saturday As for Panama, it proceeds with unnecountable January 14, to promulgate a new Constitution leisureliness. M. Bardoux finished his four days' depriving foreigners of the right of franchise, and speech for M. de Lesseps, equally eloquent and abrogating the existing House of Nobles, at the ineffective, and the court thereupor adjourned for same time giving to let the power to appoint a week. At this rate the various trials will last new House. This was resisted by the foreign unanimously adopted resolutions condemning the action of the Cucen and authorizing the committee to take into further consideration whatever was necessary to protect the public safety.

On Monday the Committee of Public Safety issued a proclamation to the Hawaiian people, reounting the history of the islands and calling attention to the unstrain of the native line of monarchs. The manifesta continues

Upon the accession of ther May-sty Lilinokalimi for first period a hope prevasted that a new policy would be adopted. This hope was soon biasted by the immediately entering into a conduct with the existing casemat who hel-

were to the effect that he had arbitografy closed their church and forced them to all and st. Hearys. Introduced when the first provided them to all and st. Hearys. Introduced he pursued by the pursued

All officers under the existing Gavernment are for by f quested to continue to exercise their functions and perform the duties of their respective offices excepting the follow-ing named persons: Queen Liliudiziani Charles B. Wilson, Mushad. Samuel Pather, Minister of Foreign Adarts: W. H. Coruweit, Minister of Finance, John F. Colburn, Min-ister of the Interior, Arthur P. Peterson, Athansystem,

COUNCIS.

III.NEY F. COOPER,
J. M. ANDLESS,
ANDREW BEOWN
THE DORRE F. LANSING,
JOHN EMMELANTH,
C. BOLLTL,
L. BOLLTL,
L. BOWARD STIRL
MEXICY WATERHOUSE,
W. C. WILLER,
W. C. WILLER,
W. C. WILLER,
W. C. WILLER,
WILLIAM O. SMITH.

The new Government then called on volunteers, who assembled, armed, to the number of 500. The old Government surrendered without striking a blow, although it had about 400 men under arms and a battery of Gatling gurs.

The Provisional Government then informed the representatives of fereign Governments of the hange, and asked recognition. It was at one granted by all the Powers except England. The Provisional Government promised peace, and re-quested all parties to continue in the Government service except the following: Queen Liliuokalani, Charles B. Wilson, Marshal: Samuel Purker, Minister of Fereign Adairs; W. H. Cornwall, Minister of Fereign Adairs; W. H. Cornwall, Minister of Finance; John F. Colburn, Minister of the Interior, and Arthur P. Peterson, Attorney General. The Government assumed formal control of the palace and barracks. The ex-Queen retired to her private residence at Washington Place, and the Government manter her an honorary guard of sixteen men. The household guards were raid off to February 1 and disbanded. A strong force of volunteers took possession, and is now in charge of the palace, the barracks, the police headquarters and other Government buildings. At the headquarters the work of military organization was pushed rapidly forlywrd, and volunteers continued to pour in steadily

from all quarters. The Provisional Government spent a large part of the night in perfecting its organization and adjusting the whee, s of Government to the changed order. In the mean time the ordinary routine work of the Government is going ahead with I tile interruption. The controlling idea of the Provisional Government is to maintain peace and carry on the business of the Government until a treaty of annexation to the United States can be negotiated.

EXTRADITION WITH SWEDEN.

DRAFT OF A NEW TREATY FOR RATIFICAL TION.

A BLOW AT LIBERTY FOILED.

THE QUEEN'S REVOLUTIONARY PLOT CHECKED BY A POPULAR UPRISING.

HER MINISTERS REFUSE TO SIGN THE NEW CONSTITUTION AND APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE

-EXCITING SCENES AT THE PALACE-

LILIUOKALANI HELD UNDER GUARD. San Francisco, Jan. 28.-The following account of the trouble is from "The Hawaiian Gazette" of Tuesday, January 17: "Saturday afternoon, January 14, between 1 and 2 o'clock, the community was startled by the information that a coup d'etat was in progress, and that the Queen was endeavoring to force her Cabinet to sign may Constitution, which she then proposed to promulgate immediately to the people. The information was at first disbelieved by some, but it was speedily confirmed. The political changes of the last few days, the renewed vote of want of confidence, the secret attempt made by the Queen to scenre the overthrow of her Ministers, charged with or convicted of any of the crimes nd her secret interviews with regard to a new Constitution had been felt by some to give a hint as to what was to be looked for in the future, and many shared in forebodings.

On Saturday morning rumor was busy, and it was freely stated that a new Constitution was to be promulgated in the afternoon. At a meeting of business men, held in the room of the Chamber of Commerce, reference was made to this possibility, but still it was not generally believed until in the afternoon the anexpected appened, and doubt was transformed into certainty. Three days before the coup d'etat was attempted a gentleman who enjoys the confidence of the Queen told one of the members of the Cabinet (who was then in a private station) that a blow was to be struck, and that the persons pution that the present Cabinet would not make any resistance to a revolutionary blow, the precaution of arresting them was not taken. Saturday morning one of the Ministers received positive information that a blow was to be struck that afternoon. He immediately proceeded to consuit two prominent citizens on the course to be taken. After a conference the geatleman re-



ferred to advised the Cabinet to refuse to sign the Constitution and to decline to resign if their resignations should be demanded. The prorogation of the Legislature was the last chapter n the story of the morning. It went off tamely quainted with the real situation felt that the Government and Nation were sleeping on the cost of a volcano.

In the afternoon, immediately after the linuse to the palace and presented a new Constitution fugltives from justice shall be mapromulgated to the people as the fundamental tution and petition had been prearranged, and it is stated that its promulgation had been promjsed two weeks previously, and a member from Lahama, William White, had been actively working up the movement. A large crowd of Hawaiians had gathered around the palace gates and in the grounds near a flight of steps, and natives were also gathered in large groups in the Government building yard and elsewhere in the neighborhood. The Queen retired to the blue room and summoned the Ministers. The Ministers at once repaired to the Queen in the blue room. She was seated at a table, still dresse! in the magnificent morning costume, with a sparking coronet of diamonds. She at once presented to them a draft of the new Constitution, demanded their signatures, and declared her intention to promulgate the same at once. Attorney-Peterson and Minister of the Interior Calburn decidedly refused to do so, and Ministers joined their colleagues in their refusal. All the 'abinet now advised and even strongly urged Her Majesty not to violate the law, but she was not to be dissuaded from her revolutionary course. Pringing her clinched hand down upon the table Queea Liliuokalani said: Gentlemen, I do not wish to hear any more

advice. I intend to promulgate this Constitution, and do it now.

Proceeding, she told the Cabinet that unless they abandoned their resistance at once she would go out on the steps of the palace and tell the excited crowd there assembled that she wished to give them a new Constitution, but that the Ministers were inside the palace hindering her from doing it. The Ministers remembered the riot at the courthouse, and the fate of the unlucky representatives who fell into the hands of the mob. They knew what this threaff meant, and before it could be put into execution they fied for their lives. From the Government Building the Ministers immediately sent word about town asking the citizens what support the Cabinet could expect in its resistance to the revolutionary movement begun by the Queen.

The leading citizens of every political complexion harried together at W. O. Smith's office, and while their numbers were every instan augmented by fresh accessions, held a hurried consultation as to the course to be pursued. There was but one mind among all those gathered together; tradesmen, lawyers, mechanics, merchants were of one opinion. Unanimity of sentiment reigned such as has not been witnessed here for years, and it was agreed without a dissenting voice that it was the duty of every citizen, without distinction of party, to support the law and liberties of the people and to resist the revolutionary encroachments of the Queen. Messages to this effect were at once dispatched to the

Cabinet. without apprehension that they would be taken into custody, even if they suffered no bodily harm. Great pressure had been brought to bear upon Her Majesty to induce her to go no further, and to retrace the revolutionary steps she had already taken. While her troops stood drawn up before the palace, waiting for the final word of command, the Queen hesitated. The conference in the blue room lasted a long time, while the result

Continued on Fourth Page.

METHODS OF PROCEDURE.

Washington, Jan. 28 .- The President has sent to the Senate a new extradition treaty with Sweden, recently negotiated, the full text of which is as follows:

New draft of extradition treaty; accompanying tote to Mr. Grip, March 31, 1892.

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of Sweden, being desirous to confirm their friendly relations and to promote the cause of justice, have resolved to conclude a new treaty for the extradition of fugitives from justice, and appointed for that purpose the fole lowing plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Sweden, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due torms have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

Article I. The Government of the United States and the Government of Sweden mutually agree to deliver up persons who, having been and offences specified in the following article, committed within the jurisdiction of one of the contracting parties, shall seek an asylum or be found within the territories of the other: Providea, that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his or her apprehension and commitment for trial if the erime er offence had been there committed.

Article II. Extradition shall be granted for the following crimes and offences:

1. Murder, comprehending assassination, parrie eide, infanticide and poisoning; attempt to come mit murder; manslaughter.

3. Robbery, defined to be the act of feloniously and foreibly taking from the person of another

money or goods by violence or putting him in fear; burglary; also housebreaking or shop breaking. 4. Forgery or the utterance of forged papers, the forgery or falsification of official acts of government of public authorities.

5. The counterfeiting, falsifying or altering of money, whether coin or paper, or of instruments of debt created by National, State, provincial or municipal governments, or of coupons thereof, or of bank notes or the utterance or circulation of the same: or the counterfeiting, falsifying or altering of seals of State. 6. Embezzlement by public officers; embezzle-

ment by persons hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers; larceny; obtaining money, valuable securities or other property by faled pretences: receiving money, valuable securities or other property, knowing the same to have been embezzled, stolen or fraudulently obtained,

7. Frauds by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee or director or member or officer of any come pany made criminal by the laws of both countries. s. Lerjury: subornation of perjury,

9. Rape; abduction; kidnapping, 10. Wilful and unlawful destruction or obstruce

tion of railroad which endangers numan life. 11. Crimes committed at sea; (A) Piracy, by statute or by the law of nations; (B) revolt or conspiracy to revolt by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master; (c) wrongfully sinking or destroying a vessel at sea or attempting to do so; (D) assaults on board a ship on the high

seas with intent to do grievous bodily harm. 12. Crimes and offences against the laws of both countries for the suppression of slavery and

Extradition is also to take place for participation in any of the crimes and offences mentioned in this treaty, provided such participation be panishable by the laws of both countries.

Article III. Requisitions for the surrender of to the Queen with a petition that the same be matic agents of the contracting parties, or, in the absence of these from the country or its seat of government, may be made by the suextradition is requested shall have been convicted of a crime or offence a duly authenticated copy of the sentence of the court in which he was convicted: or, if the figitive is merely charged with crime, a duly authenticated copy of the warrant of arrest in the country where the crime has been committed and of the depositions or other evidence upon which such warrant was issued, shall be produced. The extradition of fugitives under the provisions of this treaty shall be carried out in the United States and in Sweden respectively, in conformity with the laws regulating extradition for the time being in force in the State in which demand for surrender is made.

Article IV. Where the arrest and detention of a fugitive are desired on telegraphic or other information in advance of the presentation of formal proofs, the proper course in the United States shall be to apply to a judge or other magistrate authorized to issue wirrants of arrests in extradition cases, and present a complaint on oath as provided by the statutes of the United States

In the Kingdom of Sweden the proper course shall be to apply to the Foreign Office, which will immediately cause the necessary steps to be taken in order to secure the provisional arrest or detention of the fagitive. The provisional debe released, if a fermal requisition for his surrender, accompanied by the necessary evidence of his criminality, has not been produced under the stipulations of this convention within two months from the date of his provisional arrest or de-

Article V. Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own cirizens of

subjects under the stipulations of this convention. Article VI. A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded be of a political character, or if he proves that the requisition for his surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try or punish him for an offence of political character. Nor persons surrendered by either of the high contracting parties to the other shall be triable or tried or be punished for any political crime or offence or for any act connected therewith committed previously to his

If any question shall arise as to whether a case comes within the provisions of this article, the decision of the authorities of the government on which the demand for surrender is made or which may have granted the extradition shall be

Article VII. Extradition shall not be granted in pursuance of the provisions of this conven-tion, if legal proceedings or the enforcement of the penalty for the act committed by the person claimed has been barred by limitation according to the laws of the country to which the requisition is addressed.

of the high contracting parties to the other shall without his consent freely granted and publicly declared by him be triance or tried for any crime declared by him be tracke of the lost any crime or offence committed prior to his extradition, other than that for which he was delivered up, until he shall have had an opportunity of returning to the country from which he was surrendered. Article IX. All articles seized which were in the possession of the person to be surrendered as